

THE EDITOR OF THE BURLINGTON REPUBLICAN don't like the democratic ticket at all. There was no thought of pleasing him when the nominations were made. He becomes very indignant that all the old officers were not re-nominated, and thinks it would be advisable for their friends to do something desperate in the matter—vote the whig ticket we suppose. These gentlemen desire not his aid, advice, or sympathy. Mr. Hackman thinks it a perfect outrage that Gov. Wright should be re-nominated. What would he think of his re-election by at least 20,000 majority?

We have no doubt the whig papers would be perfectly delighted with a quarrel in the democratic party, as in that alone would lie their only hope of success; but there is not a democrat in the State who for a moment contemplates the remotest possibility of such a thing. From every part of the State such a unanimous and hearty concurrence in the nominations has been given by the press and members of the democratic party, that the election of the whole ticket by a majority entirely unprecedented, is no longer a matter of doubt. Our whig friends, who are shedding crocodile tears because the democratic recognized, in the late Convention, the principle of rotation in office, had better bottle their grief till after the October election. Then they will be called upon to unwork the vials of their sorrow for their own candidates who will properly appreciate their sympathy—now they are but wasting time and labor in bestowing it upon democrats who desire none of it.

THE CONCERT OF MADAME ABLAMOWICZ on Tuesday evening next, will be one of the best musical treats ever offered this community. We have conversed with a number of musical amateurs of this city, who have heard her, and they universally pronounce her a singer of greater merit than Madame Bishop. Her Ballad singing—the only true music of the heart—is exquisitely beautiful.

Her voice is said to be of great power, yet, at moments, it is "soft, sweet, sad, and low," like the tinkling murmur of some "Fairy Bell."

During a successful tour through the United States, she has never failed to attract large audiences, especially where she has repeated her concerts.

Two or three statements have recently appeared in certain newspapers in which the object of the fabricators was to make it appear that Kossuth is not a gentleman in his intercourse with others. For instance, it has been said that his treatment of committees in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati was marked by rudeness and insolence. The gentlemen comprising these committees have declared that the statements are without truth, and that their intercourse with the distinguished Hungarian was pleasant to the last. Such lies cannot injure either the character of Kossuth or the cause which he so eloquently pleads. All who know him admire him, not only because he is a most devoted patriot and a man of rare genius and accomplishments, but also because he is, in his intercourse with others, a perfect gentleman. The shafts of calumny fall harmless at his feet. —*Louisville Journal.*

Shortly after Kossuth left this city stories derogatory to the character of himself and suite were busily circulated by a few of those who pretend to be "friends of liberty" but opposed to what they call the "peculiar doctrines" of the great Hungarian. In every instance these tales were found to be the offspring of malicious enmity. Is it not strange that in the heart of a Republic, thousands of miles from the lands of tyranny, despots can find tools willing to do for them the work of detraction and defamation? Yet so it is; and we find in our midst men professing to be republicans, denouncing the great leader of republicanism in Europe as fiercely as it would be possible for the most zealous Austrian official to do.

THE JURY in the case of *Willis vs. Forrest*, have returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of \$2,500 damages. The suit was brought by Mr. Willis for an aggravated assault committed upon him nearly two years ago by Mr. Forrest. Mr. Willis claimed \$10,000 damages. The New York Daily Times says:

Although not so large as the brutality of the assault deserved, this award will be quite sufficient to inspire greater respect for the usage and laws of civilized life, than Mr. Forrest seems hitherto to have entertained. So far as it goes, it is a just punishment for an aggravated offense.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS for the Washington National Monument, during the month of February, amounted to \$1,069.25. The following blocks were received during the month: From the State of Pennsylvania; from the Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania; from the ladies of Manchester, New Hampshire; from the Independent Order of United Brothers, Md.

THE WHIG MEMBERS of the Legislature of Delaware held a meeting on the 23d ult., and passed resolutions declaring their preference for Gen. Scott as the whig candidate for the next Presidency.

A BILL is before the Ohio Legislature making it a forfeiture of charter for any bank to issue notes under \$5.00, or pay out any but its own notes.

THE AGGREGATE indebtedness, civil and military, of the State of California, on the 31st of December, was \$2,242,339.

A TEMPERANCE STATE CONVENTION will be held at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 15th inst.

THE GRAND JURY, at its late session in Johnson county, found 63 indictments.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ. We understand this favorite songstress is engaged to give concerts in Madison and Indianapolis during the next week. Madame A. will return here on Saturday the 20th, being also engaged to sing here, at the great prize Piano Concert, on the 23d inst. Her reputation as a vocalist is too well established all over the Union for us now to commend her great talents to the public of any city in particular—suffice it to say that although Madame A. came among us, unlike most of the great musical stars, an unimpaired stranger, by her own extraordinary merits she has met in all the cities of the West with the most unprecedented success. She has given three concerts in Cincinnati during the last two weeks, always receiving houses—while in Louisville, although she has been here but a few days, she has again by every body who has any taste for music, she reigns still "the bright particular star" wherever she sings, continuing to add on each appearance a fresh laurel to her crown of laurels. —*Louisville Courier.*

THE CONCERT OF MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.

Special to everything as was the Piano Ball given at Masonic Hall a few weeks ago, the Ball of last Thursday night in everything far exceeded it. The crowd was much larger and the dresses more elegant and costly; the gaiety was unbounded, and the dancing: "The most delightful kind;" "A lofty jumping and a leaping round," "While arms in arms the dancers were entwined," "And whirled themselves with strict embellishments round." The dancing continued till the little hours were fast growing into big ones. All seemed to agree with the poet, that there should be:

"No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."
It would require the pen and the inspiration of the poet to do full justice to:

"The music, and the banquet, and the wine—
The garlands, the rose odors, and the flowers—
The sparkling eyes and flashing ornaments—
The white arms and the raven hair—the braids—
And bracelets—Swan-like bosoms—the thin robes—
Floating like light clouds 'twixt our gaze and Heaven—
The moist twinkling feet, so small and sylph-like."

Among the "bright particular stars" of the evening we noticed the following:

Miss A. L.—as the *Cracovienne Maid*—a beautiful dress and a beautiful girl.

Miss M. B.—as "Sweet Ann Page," was dressed in excellent taste and with strict historical accuracy.

Miss S.—as a French flower girl, and her sister, Miss M. S.—as a German tambourine girl, displayed much taste in their style of dress and their decorations.

Miss C.—represented a German peasant woman; Mrs. M.—a Moorish, and Miss S.—a Spanish lady. Each was dressed perfectly in character.

Miss W.—as Queen of Night, and Miss F.—as a Swiss Girl, were much admired.

The following young ladies were dressed with exceeding good taste, and sustained their several characters admirably: Miss S.—and Miss R.—as fruit girls, with baskets of Oranges, Apples, Grapes, &c.; Miss C. R.—as a Shepherdess, with the genuine pastoral crook; Miss M.—as a farmer's daughter, with a wreath of grain around her head, and a sickle and rake; Miss J. C.—as "Little Red Riding Hood," that wasn't devoured by the wolf; and Miss M. C.—and Miss H. B.—as school girls.

A number of ladies represented characters whose designation we did not learn.

Among the gentlemen a very large number of characters were represented, and were generally dressed in better taste and much more expensively than at the previous ball. We have room for only a list of them.

Dr. S.—of Orange county, represented a temperance lecturer, a little more than half seas over—the character was admirably sustained; Mr. L.—a gentleman of the old school; B.—W. Dr. Franklin; G.—B.—was splendidly dressed as Henry VIII; C.—as a Greek, and R.—I, as a pirate, were good characters; D.—p, as a Spanish Bandarillo, was, of course, dressed in the best taste; G.—as a Turk, had the most showy dress present; W.—t and F.—also represented Turks; the Messrs. W.—t were dressed as Jockeys; L.—e, clown; D.—e, as a Spanish Troubadour of the 17th century, with a guitar slung over his back, looked well; J. T. M.—as a Spanish peasant, and P.—I, as a Highland chief, were well dressed; S.—r, as Mr. Julius Caesar Snow, Esq., a colored gentleman of very refined manners, created quite a sensation; S.—s, a newsboy; W.—n, Ivanhoe; D.—m and S.—r, brigands; Ned T.—r, as a foolish boy, was the most perfect actor present—afterwards, as a Dutch organ grinder, with a monkey, the only one of the species, and the only survivor of the Steamship President, attracted much attention; R.—s, as an Albanian, was dressed well and looked well; R.—e, as Henry VIII, made a fine appearance; F. M.—r, as an Indian, looked and acted the perfectly wild man of the woods; R.—y, as a Chinaman, was very appropriately dressed; C. W.—t, a page; C.—ll, Robin Hood. A number of Yankees, Dutchmen, and other characters were represented; among these S.—s, of Fort Wayne, as a big, burly Dutchman, attracted the most attention.

But—
"Of all that did chance, 'twere a long tale to tell
Of the dancers and dresses, and who was the belle;
But each was so happy, and all were so fair,
That the night stole away and the dawn caught them there."

The managers deserve much credit for the industry, good taste, and careful management displayed in all the arrangements of the Ball. Everything under their control was perfect.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1852.
The arrival of the steamship *Baltic*, in our waters, is the signal of great rejoicings. She is now, I believe, the fastest thing that goes through the water anywhere, and has literally beaten her British rivals out of sight, as, transformed into a man-of-war, she would blow them out of water. Of course the whole Congress have been invited to see her and come on board and partake of cheese and crackers, and some Newark crabs. The Collins line of steamers to which she belongs sunk about a million of dollars in the enterprise of running a race with John Bull, but have made a vast deal of reputation for themselves and the country. They want to do more service, run faster, and be paid remunerating prices for their trips in the shape of mail contracts. I hope they may get it, but I think that rather doubtful. Some of our steamship along the coast that had to run race and to sustain no competition either from individuals nor from the British government, have made so much money out of the government that there is a general disposition, on the part of Congress, against extending the system.

The Hon. Howell Cobb is now here, and quite a lion in Washington. He is very frank and manly in his avowal of principles; says he is where he always has been, a member of the national Democratic party, ready to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. I never doubted for a moment, that such was his intention from first to last; and no one that knows him expects anything else from him. He says none but a man who is in favor of the compromise, and recorded as such, can be elected in the fall; and insists that any such national Democratic candidate is certain of carrying Georgia by the largest Democratic majority she has yet given for any candidate for the Presidency.

A small row is expected at Harrisburg between the friends of Messrs. Buchanan and Cass respectively. Buchanan has got a majority of the politicians, and Cass a majority of the people of Pennsylvania in his favor; but it is doubtful whether the latter will be treated fairly in Convention. The probability is, the Cass Delegates will sign a protest and declare Cass the choice of the people. These quarrels in Pennsylvania are much to be regretted, and are only fomented by politicians who prevent a free expression of the will of the people.

In Virginia the battle between Judge Douglas and Mr. Buchanan is now drawing to a close, and I have but little doubt but that Judge Douglas will beat Buchanan in the end. The Delegates will not be instructed; and when they shall come to Baltimore and take a view of the battle field, and see the impossibility of electing Buchanan, not only Judge Douglas's immediate friends, but the friends of Mr. Buchanan himself will cease their influence in his favor.

Gen. Cass is now conceded, will certainly carry Connecticut; though an impression prevailed that the Western State would go for Sam Houston. Sam Houston is now as good as out of the field.

THE CONVENTION OF SPIRITS, which assembled at Cleveland last week, was attended by about 1500 operators. The spirits refused to rap, but the men made up for the deficiency. The whole thing was as transparent a humbug that it broke up with considerable noise and confusion.

REMARKS OF MR. T. TORBERT.

In the House of Representatives, in relation to Capital Punishment.
Mr. Torbert moved to recommit bill No. 122, (a bill in relation to crimes and punishment,) with instructions to the committee to amend the bill, so as to provide for the abolition of the death penalty and substitute imprisonment for life thereafter.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to that feature of the bill, introduced by the gentleman from Cass, which prescribes a death penalty. The Constitution of the United States declares that the penal Code shall be founded upon principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice. This is one of the precepts of that instrument, and, as such, is to be observed. It imposes a duty on legislation, in the performance of which we are to be governed by those principles by which society administers and vindicates the law. I hope members will bear this precept in mind, as I shall endeavor briefly and plainly to present my reasons for making this motion.

I do not desire to weary the House, but will gratefully avail myself of its kind indulgence for a few moments.

I regard this, sir, as a great practical question, and as such entitled to our calm consideration. The criminal code of the United States, as it now stands, is a collection of all which are plain and simple. Thus, they say: "Thou shalt not steal;" "Thou shalt not commit perjury;" "Thou shalt not kill;" &c.; and for the violation of each prohibition prescribes a penalty, which is intended to be proportioned to the offence. The greater the offence, the greater the punishment; and for the crime of murder the penalty is death, in accordance with the old maxim—"blood for blood."

Sir, I would have this feature stricken out. I would wipe from our statute book the last vestige of this bloody law. I would cleanse our code from it; for, in my humble judgment, it is an impurity—a blot, a stain upon it. This is my object. Hear my reasons.

Though the penalty may be proportioned to the offence, the reason for, and the object of it remains the same. Society must protect itself. The object of punishment is the preservation of the good order, peace, and welfare of society, and the reformation of the offender. If a man steal, he shall be punished—not to satisfy the vindictive spirit of the man from whom he has stolen—not to gratify the vindictive disposition of the law-making power, for there exists no such disposition in that power. There is no hatred, no unmerciful and wrathful spirit in the law. The criminal is punished that society may be protected, himself reformed, and others deterred by his example.

The purpose of the law, for example, from the commission of like offences. Society loves each individual member as the parent loves his child; and as the father chastises his disobedient child, society chastises the violator of the laws which it has enacted for the common protection and happiness of all; and to secure that welfare and happiness the prohibitions of the law are written, and the penalty enforced. For the commission of some offences personal liberty is restrained, and the offender subjected to the dull life and wearisome tasks of a prison, with the hope—he it great or small, still a hope—that the enforcement of the penalty may deter others, and produce a reformation in himself. Thus, for some offences the period of imprisonment is limited, and having served out his term the prisoner is again set at liberty—once more to resume his place within the pale of society, and re-enter upon the duties of life.

The punishment should not be too severe; but should be moderate. It has been truly said, sir, "that certainty of punishment has infinitely more effect in preventing men from the commission of crime, than its severity."

I have thus stated these familiar and correct principles which their application may be made to those offences to which the penalty of death is affixed.

How shall we punish the murderer? He who deliberately and maliciously takes the life of a fellow being is the object of loathing and detestation. The assassin steals upon the unconscious sleeper, and stabs him to the heart, or the vile wretch who administers the fatal drug which slowly but surely checks the life-current, and who watches with fiendish satisfaction the flickering of the lamp of life, which his infernal practices are about to extinguish forever, is, and ought to be, an object of loathing and horror. There is danger even in his presence; and to look upon the known and guilty perpetrator of a deed so foul—unconfining and at liberty—excites the most fearful apprehension.

The murderer commits a wrong for which there can be no reparation, and repentance may be, he is shut without the benign circle of human sympathy and commiseration. Pity gives way to dread—mercy, to the policy of self-preservation. Society properly regards this as a crime of the deepest dye.

I ask again, sir, how shall we punish the murderer? Can we, sir, consistently with public safety spare his life? Sir, I think we can. We have a prison with its bars and gates, and bolts; and within its gloomy walls we may confine the outlaw and the assassin. The criminal, perhaps, might not court such a doom. I do not present this mode of punishment as the substitution of case, power, and retirement for the more awful execution of the law as it now stands. "Sentenced to the Penitentiary for life," would indeed be a gloomy thought; but, sir, as an alternative, gladly would he accept it.

"Death," it is said, "makes onwards of us all," and the troubled, guilty soul shrinks back with horror as he contemplates an eternity of existence, which conscience, no less than divine inspiration, whispers may, for him, be an eternity of pain. Were he merely to look upon the grave as a quiet resting place—the end of cares and sorrows—an abyss of eternal forgetfulness, where he would sleep forever the sleep that knows no waking, death would be a penalty worthy of consideration, though seldom chosen.

But, sir, actuated by those high and exalted considerations of public and individual reform, the restraints of that liberty which each orderly member of society enjoys, and the impositions of the burthens of a prison life, would not only be expedient but right. Indeed, sir, the question of right in legislation upon this subject is involved in that of expediency. We must not overlook the claims of society upon the law-making power for protection.

I have no conscientious scruples which would deter me from sustaining the death penalty, did I believe its enforcement necessary for the public order and the preservation of life. But, sir, I insist that no such necessity exists; and, therefore, that it is inexpedient and morally wrong. As a man in danger of losing his own life, has a right to defend himself, and, if need be, take the life of the assailant, society has a right to defend itself. The justification goes no further in the one case than the other. "Thou shalt not kill," came from God, as a commandment, and is binding upon the community as upon each member. The sins of a nation are the sins of the people, and will so be punished by HIM who governs the world, as it therefore becomes the burden duty of every citizen of the Commonwealth to give his voice and his vote against any proposed sanctions of the law which violate right and conscience.

But, sir, to return to the question of necessity. I would be willing to accept as a basis for my argument, that the end justifies the means. Viewed in that light, the means are necessary to the accomplishment of the object. Capital punishment, it seems to me, cannot be justified by any argument applicable to our State, and our people.

We have prisons where the most desperate can be confined—from which there is no chance of escape—no hope of release till the law shall bid the captive go free.

Again, sir, the present law, and the bill under consideration, concede the fact that society needs not such an awful expiation, as it leaves it discretionary with the jury to sentence to death, or to imprisonment for life. It is intended, sir, that under the law no jury will ever "agree to hang," except in most aggravated cases; and that such discretion is proper. To this I reply that executions have taken place under the existing law.

Sir, I cannot accept as a compromise, that which involves a sacrifice of principle. If capital punishment is necessary, it is wrong; and if wrong, it should be unconditional abolished. Besides, I would not impose upon a jury this awful responsibility. It should be their province only to investigate the transaction of the murder—to try the question of guilt. If guilty, then comes the condemnation of the law. The penalty in this instance should be fixed and certain. If capital punishment be inexpedient and wrong, then the Legislature has no right to delegate to a jury the power to inflict it; if expedient and right no discretion should be allowed, as it is the province of the law to define what is right and wrong.

When this discretionary power was given to juries it was presumed that executions would not take place under it. Let me ask, upon what was the presumption based, if not on the fact that a very large majority of the people of Indiana were opposed to the punishment of death? Sir, I believe the voice of the people declares against it. Their sense of justice and humanity condemns it.

Here, let me notice a silly reason urged in behalf of

the scaffold. It is that the horrid spectacle of a criminal ready to be swung off, and stretch the hemp, serves as a warning to our people. How pleasing and welcome such a reflection as this, to a law-abiding, intelligent, high-minded and virtuous people. This deserves consideration as an argument only on the supposition that there is a natural propensity in our people, to stain their hands with blood, maliciously and fiendishly. I beg leave to answer that, by a flat denial of the premise upon which it is based. Let me say, however, that the history of nations, and our own experience, prove that the more the mind contemplates such scenes, the less aversion it has to them. The mind may be familiarized with scenes of blood and distress, so that in the one case it delights in war and carnage, and in the other, it loses the power to appreciate the sufferings of a fellow being, and has no sympathy to extend as a kindly offering to the bereaved and afflicted.

The more executions in a country, the more murders are committed; and in that country where the most benign and merciful laws are in force, there public tranquility and private security and happiness, are the most surely guarded and enjoyed. The experience of the State of Michigan since the abolition of capital punishment, shows that crime has decreased. So, also, in Indiana since one step in this reform has been taken, crime has been more surely prevented. Let another step be taken, the death penalty stricken out, and the effect will be more certain in the punishment of offenders, and, as a consequence, a better observance of the law.

I have thus briefly given my views upon this branch of the subject.

The advocates of capital punishment also contend, that in aggravated cases, the death of the offender will satisfy the demands of an outraged community—that there are those in the world whose death would be a blessing, and who deserve to die. To this, I answer—that punishment is the means to be used, rather than the end to be attained. It subverts the purposes of society, and while it consults the public weal, affords encouragement for the reform of the individual. I cannot better explain its object, than by repeating that benevolent precept of the Constitution—"The penal code shall be founded upon the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice."

Strange method of accomplishing the reformation of the offender—to kill him!

I have said, sir, that by the abolition of the death penalty, greater certainty in punishment will be secured. The guilty will not go free.

There is another reflection which I will here present. It is an old maxim, that "it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should go unpunished, than that one innocent man should suffer." Sir, you now incur the responsibility of taking the life of the innocent. In such case, no reparation can be made; and though the fact of innocence be afterwards ascertained and made manifest, the mind can only revert to the sacrifice upon the scaffold, as an act of unnecessary cruelty, chargeable as much to the penal sanctions of the law, as to any agency concerned in its administration.

Confine him, then, in your State prison, and though you may not compensate for the privation and suffering inflicted, yet, should his innocence appear, he may be received again into the circle of his friends, and restored to the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

I cannot conclude these imperfect remarks without appealing to that Christian feeling—that benevolence, which should ever characterize the conduct of men, in the relations which they sustain to each other.

Ask, sir, if the summary execution of the offender does not contribute to fix in the mind of all concerned in the investigation of the crime and of observers, a disregard of that merciful forbearance which distinguishes the providence of God? Surely, he who believes that without repentance the soul is periled—aye, lost—cannot sanction it. If the criminal be guilty, then you cut short the limits of his probation, and hasten him unprepared to the dread retributions of another world. If he be innocent—why, sir, the thought that it is possible, "smacketh the heart sick."

The book of life teaches us a different lesson. It teaches us to be merciful, forbearing, and magnanimous.

That the firm, entire and perpetual establishment of this reform is dictated by every principle of Christianity, there can be no doubt; and I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when this iniquitous law shall be stricken from the statute book of every State in this glorious Union.

All advertisements must be handed in by 2 o'clock, P.M., to insure insertion.

Advertisers will find a letter box for the reception of advertisements for the Daily State Sentinel, at the foot of the stairway to our office, on Washington street.

LADES will find superior plain and rich Black Silks; beautiful plain and figured fancy silks, Foulard and India Silks; Grenadines, Berages, Tussies, Berage de Lains, Swiss and Tullelins; Muslins, with many other new and desirable styles of dress and fancy goods. For sale at low rates by
mar13 SEATON & HOLMAN.

CARPETS—We now have a splendid stock of 3 ply Ingrain and Venetian Carpets. Straw matting, Rugs, and Drugges, which will be sold as low as the lowest.
mar13 SEATON & HOLMAN.

BREACHE AND BROWN MUSLINS, Sheetings, Drills, Irish Linens, Russia and Cotton Diapers, Towels and Napkins, Cravats, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, paper, Cambric, in large quantities, just received and for sale very cheap by
mar13 SEATON & HOLMAN.

CINGHAM'S, Calicos, good colors, Lawns, &c., now selling at reduced rates at
mar13 SEATON & HOLMAN'S.

JUST RECEIVED—3,000 gallons assorted Stone Ware. Java assorted sizes.
Jugs.
Milk Pans.
For sale to City and Country trade at low figures.
mar13 JACOB LINDLEY.

TWO BUILDERS—Sealed proposals will be received at the Secretary's office, up to the last Saturday in the month, by the undersigned committee of the City Council, for the erection and completion of three brick school houses, located as follows: One in the 3d ward, one in the 4th ward, and one in the 5th ward. The plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination by the 20th day of the present month, at Adams & Co.'s Express Office.

Payments as follows, in cash: One third upon the completion of the works; one third 1st of April, 1853; and the balance on the 1st day of July, 1853.

The work to be completed on or before the 1st day of December next.
DAVID V. CULLEY,
GEORGE W. PITTS,
CHARLES WOODWARD } Com.

SEASON'S GOODS FOR 1852. WE ARE AGAIN on hand with a large complete and beautiful selection of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of most kinds brought to this market, including many new and desirable styles of dress and fancy goods, of all qualities of woolen, cotton, brown and black goods. An elegant stock of Carpetings, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c. We have given unusual attention to the selection of our present stock, and feel confident that we are now prepared to offer as fine and extensive a selection, and at as low prices as any other that may be offered in the city. We respectfully request you to call and see for yourselves.
mar13 SEATON & HOLMAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Superior Calf and Kip Boots, and Shoes for Men, Boys and Children; Ladies and Misses beautiful Suppers, Ties, and Buskin Gaiters, neat and durable styles—cheap at
mar13 SEATON & HOLMAN'S.

HUMMELL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE—A fresh lot just received at
mar13 ROBERTS' DRUG STORE.

NEW BOOKS—PUTNAM'S LIBRARY, consisting of Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England. HOWE'S WHOLE ALPHABET, Home and Social Philosophy. THE WORLD HERE AND THERE. THE USE OF SUNSHINE, BY S. M. A JOURNAL KEPT DURING A SUMMER TOUR, in three parts.
RAVENSCLEIFFE, by the author of "Time, the Avenger," &c., &c.
mar13 THE INTERNATIONAL for March, new copy.

Just received by
mar13 No. 12, Washington Street. C. B. DAVIS.

FLLOUR, Beehive Brand, warranted a superior article, always on hand; for sale at
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

TEAS, a good assortment of highly flavored, and cheap. For sale at
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

GLASS WARE—1 gal. Specie Jar; do. Squat do. 6 and 8 Quart Tumblers; A large lot for sale by
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO.

CAMPBELL, Wholesale and Retail at
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

TORRADO—10 boxes, pound lampery good and cheap, for cash, at
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

25,000 RAILS—SPANISH CIGARS, at the lowest quality, for sale by
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

SHOOKERY—We will sell for cash or approved paper, our stock of Quinine, well assorted, for cash, which was brought below regular rates. Call soon at
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

20,000 WHEAT! RUSSELL'S OF WHEAT wanted immediately at highest market price, sent by
mar13 V. C. HANNA & CO'S.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the name of PETER W. CHASE, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the April election.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce the name of PETER W. CHASE, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the April election.

DON'T GO AROUND THE HORNS!—But stop at HORN'S and examine his Mammoth Stock of Goods which he is closing out at *Rue des L'ne Rues*, to make room for his Spring purchases.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily by Express, and served up in every style, at ANTHONY BAICE'S Restaurant, under Palmer House. Also, GAMES of every description, FRESH FISH, &c., always on hand, and "done up" in a style not to be surpassed east or west. Private Families and Parties supplied at the shortest notice.

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS—Just received by Express, at MARVILLE'S American Saloon, in the basement of the Wright House, which will be served up in the best style, and to order. Private Families supplied with Oysters of a superior quality.

BALTIMORE OYSTER AGENCY—The subscribers having changed from Messrs. HOLT & MAITREY, of Baltimore, the Agency for their Superior Oysters, is now receiving, Daily, by Adams & Co.'s Express, Fresh Oysters, both in cans and in the shell. He is prepared to supply, with promptness, all orders from a distance, or from persons residing in the city. CHARLES GARNER, Under Capital House.

GRAND CONCERT OF MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ, AT MASONIC HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14th, 1853.

PROF. WILLIAM H. CURRIE, will preside at the Piano Forte, and perform several pieces during the evening.

PROGRAMME: PART FIRST.

1. Piano Solo—THE LAST WALTZ OF A W. H. CURRIE.
2. Air, with variations, "MIMICRY"—from Paganini's Opera. "The Slave of Baghdad," MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.
3. Moore's Melody of "THE MEETING OF THE WATERS," OR—THE "VALE OF AVOC." MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.
4. Humorous Scotch Melody, "LASS O'GOW," "RIE," MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

5. Celebrated Song from Verdi's Opera of "Miserere," MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.
6. "The dark are our sorrows to-day we'll forget them. And smile through our tears like a sunbeam in showers. Arranged by T. Moore to the celebrated Irish National Melody, "PATRICK'S DAY," MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.
7. Piano Solo—"THE LAST RUSH OF SUMMER," composed by Hertz, MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.
8. Ballad—"THE SHINE IN YOU"—composed by W. H. CURRIE, MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.
9. Scotch War Song, "McGREGOR'S," words by Sir Walter Scott, music by A. Lee. As sung by Madame A. with immense success at her farewell Musical Festival in New York and other cities. MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

More to be had at the Book Stores, Hotels and Jones' Music Store.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—As I am off for Minnesota in a few weeks, I will sell my excellent family residence at a bargain. This property is on Illinois street, three squares south of the Palmer House, two squares west of the Madison Depot, one square east of the Terre Haute Depot, and directly opposite to the great Union Passenger Depot, which it is expected will be built the present season. The house is new, has

